FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1919.

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TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

Can These Things Be and Overcome Us Like a Summer Cloud?

Paris about a "secret pact," or unpub- brought in. The testimony given at struction? What he did to Postmas-Powers associated in the defeat of tittle tattle of the lobby. The good has done to the public. France in the future if France is tain individuals, not their honesty or again attacked from across the the legality of their methods, have river Rhine?

gel GARRIEL. This is natural to the achievements. situation. It is the inevitable, perhaps the not undesirable consequence ing to keep the American public in- it must be thoroughly done. formed of the conference's progress toward an open arrival at open cove- Illuminating Valediction of a Maine nants of peace are doing all that human intelligence at its perigee and intelligent industry without stint can do in that way; but the difficulties of their job are all t beyond the powers of omniscience itself. The door is locked as hard and fast es any door was ever locked in all the history of diplomacy; and they are on the wrong side of the door.

So on Monday the sky of peace is beautifully azure and the atmosphere within the room where sits the Council of Four reflects the general optimism. On Tuesday President Wilson is threatening to come home on the George Washington, leaving Europe to stew in its own juice. On Wednesday Ozlando is going to quit, carrying Italy with him. On Thursday combining to thwart the American President and make garbage of his Fourteen. On Friday the British Prema. is cooperating, in hearty accord with Mr. Wilson, to restrain France in her excessive requirements. And on Saturday the week ends with President Wilson in full and cordial understanding with M. CLEMENCEAU, having promised him the military support of the United States in the event

of a future war. Do not blame the correspondents for the kaleidoscopic quality of their reports of the situation: they are do possible to human intelligence under the circumstances.

But what of the still persistent re port, coming hither from many sources through various channels, that the author of the First Point or Principle of the Fourteen-the point or principle that "there shall be no private under standings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view"-has privately agreed to a secret pact engaging his Govern ment to go to war in a certain event? Is it credible?

Rhode Island Beer.

Rhode Island, whose Legislature has instructed the State law officers to bring an action to test the prohibi tion amendment to the Constitution of the United States, has passed in its Senate a bill providing that beverages containing 4 per cent. or less of alcohol shall be deemed non-intoxicating within its borders. This bill would authorize the manufacture and sale of beers 1.25 per cent. heavier in alcohol than that which the brewers have begun to make on the advice of counsel, and stronger than the

beer made under war restrictions. The percentage of alcohol by weight in certain popular brews is 8.25 for Burton ale, 6.29 for Guinness's stout, 4.41 for Scotch ale, 3.85 for New York lager, 3.74 for Munich beer and 3 for Schenk-bler. These percentages are for the pre-war output of the brewers. American brewers were restricted to the production of beer having an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent, by weight, from Jan-

for the period of demobilization, the clerk it would read like this: expiration of which is to be fixed by the President, is provided for by statute, and has nothing to do with food conservation in promoting of which the proclamations regulating brewing

were issued. The brewers who retained Mr. Room and Mr. GUTHRIE to advise them as to the legality of producing beer with an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent. assured their counsel that they might assume as a fact that the beverage was not intoxicating. It was on this assumption that the opinion of these eminent lawyers was based. The Rhode Island standard is higher than that of New York lager beer, and if the State's efforts to maintain it are successful Little Rhody may become the mecca of all lovers of beer.

Senator Burlingame's Quest.

Having embarked on an investigation of the charges of corruption made by Senator George F. THOMPson of Niagara county against the traction interests and a number of the obvious duty of the Senate to prosecute the search for wrongdoing and for wrongdoers to a definite con clusion. The State can afford to expose rascals; it can afford to disprove false charges; the one thing it cannot afford to do is to leave in the public mind the suspicion that illicit transactions participated in by persons pretending to possess, or actually cossessing, influence with lawmakers at Albany have been covered up.

The Burlingame quest has not yet produced evidence on which an indict-What is this persistent rumor from ment or even a presentment could be lished defensive alliance among the its bearings has been the ordinary Germany, promising military aid to taste and the good judgment of cerbeen brought into question, and the Many of the reports of details that necessity of applying the doctrine of now come hither from Paris are con- strict construction to the utterances fusing, contradictory and as different of at least one conspicuous citizen from one day to another as black is has been demonstrated. These canfrom white, or BELIAL from the An- not be catalogued as important

But notwithstanding the vagueness and instability of the foundation of pledged themselves not to vote to train is half a minute late at Hohoof the utter oblivion which has swal- accusation and recrimination on which ratify the Wilson covenant in the kus they fume and swear and squirm. lowed that fine phrace of Point or the Burlingame committee must build, Principle One about "open covenants it ought to finish its job. Perhaps the miliar to every voter, indeed to every coaches they ride in emerge from Berof peace, openly arrived at." The hon- job was not worth tackling in the child studying history. est correspondents who are attempt- beginning, but having been tackled

Postmaster.

Wiscasset is a Maine village about ten miles northeast of Bath. It has a population of perhaps 2,000 and a third class post office. We do not know who is the master of that office to-day, being concerned entirely with a letter written by J. B. CLARK recently when he resigned the place after five years of service. Mr. CLARK appears to have liked the place as much when he got it as he disliked it when he quit it:

"At the time I took the office it was considered a political plum, and it was a good job, but to-day it is a job that the more a man knows about the less he would want, for it has been bedeviled for the past two years office, a post office and a freight shed all combined in one, with the same number of clerks and the same compensation of old when the office had 90 per cent, less responsibility, 50 per cent. less work and the cost of living was at least 60 per cent. less that it is at the present time."

Five years ago Mr. CLARK had the work and responsibilities of his own office only. Later came Mr. Buble son's "central accounting" system. The accounting for the fifty-eight other post offices of Lincoln county was put upon the shoulders of the ing, as we have said, the best that is Wiscasset postmaster and his two assistants. Mr. CLARK says he will draw one picture of this injustice:

"The Boothbay Harbor post office is a district office under the supervision of my office: The postmaster, he is responsible for just what he carries in stock, which is never over \$3,000. He has just his own office to look after and be responsible for, and his salary is \$1,800 per year. This office verifies his accounts, furnishes him with stock, receives his postal funds and becomes responsible for them, and my salary is \$1,700, or \$100 per year less than the Boothbay Harbor office, and I have fifty-nine offices to do drudgery and be responsible for. Can you beat it? The clerks did and I presume they do now receives a larger compensation at the Boothbay Harbor office than

Mr. CLARK's first assistant drew 'just living wages." His second assistant received from the Government \$23.33 a month, while board in Wiscasset costs from \$8 a week up. Mr. CLARK paid her enough out of his own pocket to permit her to stay on,

"Girls who are working for Mr. McApoo at the railroad office, who are no more competent or smarter than my clerks, are pulling down from \$90 to \$170 per month, and that is the very thing that is making clerks in the postal department dissatisfied with their jobs and under existing circumstances one cannot

uary 21, 1918, in the President's proc- postage, war and thrift stamps and Under such conditions Italy cannot be the production of malt liquors, in eye stone to a thirty dozen case of conditions of safety. The Italians inposes," after October 1, 1918, was pro- man clerk, and Mr. CLARK expressed control of the Adriatic, and that with-

hibited. The war time prohibition his belief that if he had to write an out the control of this sea the post- IS THERE NEEDED A CONSTI-Sunt hibited. The war time prohibition his belief that if he had to write an out the control of this sea the posi-

"Girl wanted under the following requirements: Must be an expert auditor, also must be an expert on snowshoes and skile in order that the special delivery service may be handled promptly. Her muscles must equal, if not excel, that of an Irish washwoman, as the limit of weight on parcel post is seventy pounds. One month in each quarter, when we are obliged to fill the credits of fiftyeight district offices, and hash out about \$12,000 in requisitions, she must do the work without errors and be perfectly willing to work Sundays and evenings without extra expense to the department. No kickers need apply."

Mr. CLARK wrote to Washington enough letters to paper the White House," but without avail. "I have come to the conclusion," he says in his valediction, printed in the Lincoln News, "that the only relief is in | death or resignation, and I prefer to resign, as my disposition at present is not good enough to take into the prominent citizens of this State, it is Great Beyond, as the continuous work and worry of the past year has warped it all out of shape." He hopes his successor may find justice. "I think the time is nearly ripe for the postal service to be built up again, se it is about as near a wreck at the present time as human ingenuity can make it."

> We are not so sure about this last assumption. Who could have believed three years ago that Mr. Burgson could have done to the Post Offce Department what he has done to it? Who now can say what is the complete extent of his abilities for deter CLARK isn't a marker to what he

A Document to Be Remembered.

The Republican Publicity Association has done something useful for collectors of Americans and citizens gener ally in issuing an illuminated copy of what it not inaptly calls the "Second Declaration of Independence." The faces and signatures of the thirty-nine Senators who on March ?

In the forty-five days since the sothe rest of the world have been subjected to gross abuse, some from men who had never read the Wilson cove nant, some from men who were con tent to lie about it. Meanwhile victory has rested with the courageous thirty-nine. Every change affecting constitution of the League of Nations since the President took his outlandish draft back to Paris has been the result of the distrust and disgust of the American people. This intense feeling was so strongly expressed in the pledge of the Senators that Mr. Wilson has realized the hopelessness of the delusion which possessed him on his last visit here—that he could few minutes to travel on the ferry deprive the Senate of its constitu-tional preparatives. Its im-

The pledge stands as it was made. But the covenant----1

The Last Difficult Problem for the Peace Conference to Solve.

The controversy over the east Adriatic coast and the town of Flume, which from the earliest discussion of peace terms appeared perplexing and a minute risks his life rushing across difficult of settlement, remains a serious obstacle to the immediate completion of the work of the Peace Conference. A proof of its importance is the fact that to it is to be given precedence over other matters in order that questions involved "can now

be brought to a speedy agreement." The firm stand taken by Premier ORLANDO and Foreign Minister Son-NINO regarding Flume, around which the whole Adriatic controversy redifferent political parties of the kingdom are avowedly united in a demand for the annexation of this town to Italy. What has made the strongest appeal to the Italians is the fact that Flume has already declared its choice. Before the war the Italians formed 65 per cent. of the population. After the defeat of the Austrian army and be fore the Italian troops had entered the town a vote was taken at the call of

The diplomatic view of the question is based largely upon the construction that may be put upon the about, may boast that while the men treaty of London entered into by Great Britain, Russia and Italy in April, 1915. The principal point in this treaty is that the boundary line determined upon was to represent the line of expansion of the Italians clubs free to all of them; dinners, tionality. For this reason the Italians lumches, teas with hundreds of pretty

of Admiral Mayo's fleet did not have the barbarian of the spin chiefs, officers, soldiers, to all the heroes, known and unknown, both dead and living, who have triumphed over the barbarian's onslaught and immortained her hard and standing on her runnaded the world and for ages to come, the town of Verdun, in the soldiers, Theatres, circus boxing clubs free to all of them; dinners, to the high chiefs, officers, soldiers, to all the heroes, known and unknown, both dead and living, who have triumphed over the barbarian's onslaught and immortained her hard and standing on her runnaded. The treaty is the high chiefs, officers, soldiers, to all the heroes, known and unknown, both dead and living, who have triumphed over the barbarian's onslaught and immortained her hard and standing on her runnaded. The treaty is the high chiefs, officers, soldiers, to all the heroes, known and unknown, both dead and living, who have triumphed over the barbarian's onslaught and immortained her hard and standing on her runnaded and living, who have triumphed over the barbarian's onslaught and into the heroes, known and unknown, both dead and living, who have triumphed over the barbarian's onslaught and immortained her hard and standing on her runnaded and living who have triumphed over the barbarian's onslaught and immortained her hard and standing on her runnaded and living who have triumphed over the barbarian's onslaught and immortained herought. treaty of London entered into by of Admiral Mayo's fleet did not have tionality. For this reason the Italians lunches, teas with hundreds of pretty insist that the treaty cannot be dis-hint of the amazingly many, quickly cussed merely in its formal diplomatic arranged means New York has gladly aspect, but its virtue as a means of provided to let the sailors know how the completion of Italian unity must popular they are with the folks at

be considered. The Italians claim that at every stage of their history some foreign Prince did beat somebody after all. state has been able to dominate the peninsula because it has had in its Handling the letters and selling power roads for the invasion of Italy. lamation of December 11, 1917, and doing the accounting for fifty-nine truly a free country. If she is to on September 16, 1918, in another offices was not all of the burden, he free and to preserve her national proclamation, the "use of sugar, giu- There was also the parcel post, character she must realize the spirit cose, corn, rice or any other foods, "which has been monkeyed with until of the London treaty, which is that fruits, food materials and feeds in the limit at present ranges from an she must first of all be assured of hours as they whizzed by. cluding near beer for beverage pur- eggs." The office does not afford a stat that Flume is necessary to the

The Italian Adriatic coast is without natural harbors and exposed to storms, Mr. A. R. Watson Says "No," Be while the opposite coast abounds in harbors, roadsteads and places of refuge for warships. The result would be that Italy would be at the mercy

eastern Adriatic coast.

These points represent the features The answer is "No." of the very active propaganda which the Italians have carried on at Paris. Under the Constitution of the United This has been directed largely against States (Article I., Section 8) Congress the Jugo-Slavs, who declare that the may declare war, raise and support arcountry back of Flume is peopled al- miss, provide and maintain a navy, &c. nost entirely by Slavs and that By another provision of the same instru-Flume is necessary as an outlet to the sea for the new Jugo-Slav state. The efforts of the Senate," may make treatien The efforts at a compromise have led Further by the same instrument (Artito the offer to Italy of points in Dal- ole VI), the Constitution, the laws of whatsoever. matia in lieu of Flume, and of vari- the United States made in pursuanous other concessions on the Adriatic coast. Another compromise has been to give Fiume to neither of the that no action by Congress shall violate contestants, but to place it under incontestants, but to place it under in-ternational control. All of these plans tain that Congressional action has vio-so far have failed. There is not one lated the express terms of the treaty of meat soups. of the Italian delegates who has obligations of this nation more than shown a willingness to take the returning to Italy without the terri- to be contained in the league covenant torial prizes upon which the Italian against resort to war until three months people have set their hearts.

The matter has hung so long in the balance that it has created an unpleasant impression in Italy and has content. These conditions render of the stipulated period. onger quibbling and delay dangerous and make an immediate settlement of the Adriatic question the imperative duty of the conference.

Poor Humanity!

"Thousands of New Jersey commu ters," the Evening Post tells us, when four passenger coaches in the Erie yard in Jersey City caught fire" on Saturday morning. The fire started at half-past 8 o'clock, when the passenger movement to New York was at its with one "eighteen pounder," charged their passengers only to have them remain to see the fire. Soon the yard became congested and the tubes to New York practically empty because of the delay." We know those commuters. If the

form then proposed ought to be fa- They rise from their seats as the gen Archways. They move swiftly toward the doors as it crosses the called round robin was signed the trestle half a mile or more from the Senators who pledged themselves to station. They crowd the car platoppose anti-American policies in the form, balanced perilously on the steps, relations of the United States with as the engine approaches the shed. At great risk of limb and life they leap from the coaches and hurry to the tubes before the train stops. The uninformed observer would believe their presence in New York within the shortest conceivable period of time was essential to their happiness, per-America that has been made in the hape to the welfare of the nation. Woe to the man who in that hurrying throng hesitates for an instant, slows his step or deviates from the pace his neighbors set. Black looks, if not blackjacks, are showered on him, and roars of rage compass him about.

But let the railroad burn up a few cars and all this hurry disappears. The commuter who cannot sacrifice a perative business becomes a matter little concern. His engagements fall from him like a discarded garment, If not time to burn, he has time to watch the fire burn and be "diverted" by the spectacle.

Strange creatures, these commuters Yes; as strange, indeed, as the sophisticated city dweller who to save the street against the traffic, and then spends quarter of an hour watching a pedler sell self-threading needles to his fellow citizens of Gotham.

By the death of Miss JANE A. DELano, director of the Red Cross Department of Nursing, that great organization loses one of its most trusted and valuable workers, a woman high ideals, professional skill and executive talent enabled her to serve humenity in a score of emergencies with sense in which a law may be said to be admirable efficiency. Miss DELANO was unconstitutional. Any convention er volves, is a position fully in accord trained in the Believue Hospital school with the wishes of the Italian peo- and when the war began her experi- the prescribed instrumentalities would ple. The Italian Parliament and the ence had fitted her peculiarly for the be a constitutional treaty. But it would stupendous labor of expanding the Red not abrogate or affect the exercise of Cross nursing force to meet the in- other constitutional powers through numerable calls made upon it. How other instrumentalities, even though great was the task laid on her shoul- such exercise would operate to contra ders is revealed by the number of vene the terms of the treaty. It would nurses recruited under her direction, be unfortunate were it otherwise for more than \$0,000 in all. Wherever necessity required these capable women themselves and honor to the humane of treaty breaking or of the violation DELANO'S death occurred while she was cruelty in time of war. The consciousinspecting the Red Cross nursing ness and realization of these facts by a council selected by the people, and forces in France. She died in the per- the delegates now at Paris might tend this vote was overwhelmingly in favor formance of her duty, as a woman of to hasten concurrence is the terms and her fine sensibility and splendid spirit conditions of a just and lasting peace. of devotion would choose to die.

A Gob, meeting a Doughboy here-

It was his wife.

A Dull Day in Arkaness

says everything is darned slow. He sai Friday everything was so slow he went down to the river, and seating himself on a hollow log, watched the snalls for two

The Victory Note. Bella-She can take a high V

TUTIONAL AMENDMENT?

cause Any Treaty May Constitutionally Be Broken in Spite of Itself. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is easy answer to the titular editorial of any Power that could hold the a Constitutional Amendment Necessary

Before We Enter the Proposed League?"

In brief explanation let it be said: thereof and all treaties are declared to be the supreme law of the land. But after the award by arbitrators or a rec ommendation by the executive council. are to impair the constitutional power of Congress to declare war whenever it given rise to industrial unrest and dis- saw fit, even though short of the lapse

Suppose, in other words, that the United States by treaty should engage that it would not make war upon an other nation for ten years. Undo the Congress might within a twelve-month constitutionally declare war. We may recall similarly that Presiden Monroe in 1818 specialmed a treaty with Great Britain limiting the naval forces to be maintained by the respective Gov "found diversion from the rush hour ernments upon the great lakes. But Britain grown out of the Trent affair in 1861 our four small guaboats, one on Ontario, two on the "upper lakes" and one on Lake Champlain, each armed height, and "incoming trains dis- have been as speedily reenforced as available vessels permitted in the law ful and proper exercise of the war powers granted by the Constitution this to be "unconstitutional."

The conflict between a treaty obligahas been considered by our Supreme Court and disposed of quite simply and summarily. And it should be noted, perhaps, that the discussion takes no account of any moral issue involved. Thus is Whitney vs. Robertson, 124 U. S. 194, Mr. Justice Field said:

A treaty is primarily a contract between two or more independent nations, and is so regarded by writers on public law. For the infraction of its proviinjured party through reglamations upon the other. When the stipulations not self-executing they can only enforced pursuant to legislation to carry them into effect, and such legisla tion is as much subject to modification and repeal by Congress as legislation upon any other subject. If the treaty contains stipulations which are self-exe make them operative, to that extent they have the force and effect of a legislative enactment. Congress may modify such provisions, so far as they bind the United States, or superseds them altogether. By the Constitution a treaty is placed on the same footing, and made of like obligation, with an act of legislation. Both are declared cacy is given to either over the other. When the two relate to the same subto construe them so as to give effect to lating the language of either; but if the two are inconsistent, the one last in date will control the other, provided always the stipulation of the treaty on the subject is self-executing. If the country with which the treaty is made is dissatisfied with the action of the legislative department it may present its complaint to the executive head of the government, and take such other measures as it may deem essential for the protection of its interests.

The fact is, of course, that a treaty pinds only what may be termed the honor of a nation, and "many writers on nternational law," says Professor Minor in his recent "Republic of Nations." "lay t'fled in violating, and is bound to violate, a treaty if its execution becomes destructive damage such execution would county, Pennsylvania, and we of Penn

nflict on itself or on another nation There can be, therefore, no such thing as an unconstitutional treaty in any tered into by the United States through reasons which need not be amplified.

It may be stated finally that no one have done their work with credit to nation in the past has had a monopoly ociety whose uniform they wear. Miss of neutral territory or of unnecessary ARCHIBALD R. WATSON.

NEW YORK, April 16.

Commemorating glorious deeds,

A glittering golden disk upon Its velvet bed it lies, The sword of France, grim battlements Against the rising sun The medal of Verdun. The city of a million wounds

The city of a sea of tears To bathe her dauntless dead She fronts the dawn of hope again

Let she has passed her ordeal, Behind the ancient gate The fee could never force she stands Supreme, inviolate. Crowned with the glory that her sone In crimson travall won She gives this token to her friends-

AN ESSAY ON SOUP.

Plumepatte's Borwell Revenis Secret of the Tureen.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT : The letter to Tun Suy stened "Lost Appe tite" apropos of dining car soup apparently was written by a person who thinks that the only ingredient necessary to make good soup is meat. He does not say what kind of soup was served

Was it consommé, purée, chowder o cream? To make good consommé, it is imperative of course to have a very strong and carefully cooked meat stock On the other hand, for the so-called thick soups, such as pures of pea, pures of bean, cream of asparagus, cream of celery, &c., an experienced cook car concect them perfectly without any measurement called minestrone with vegetables and Italian paste, no meat entering its com-

position. The French have their gar bure, a soup made with cabbage, pota-Consequently the lack of meat in a ber that in these troublous times nearly everything is more or less topsy-turvy. Politicians, some of whom wouldn't and a Swiss cheese if the two articles

were shown to them, are trying to run our railroads in place of their rightful owners. As conditions are at present axle greaser acting as cook in the din-DESTRE LESCARBOURA. ing cars. NEW YORK, April 17.

JERSEY'S GAS ATTACKS.

An Official Report Said That Factory Fumes Do Affect the Health.

To THE MOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The testimony given by a professor of chemlatry at a hearing before a representative of the State Commissioner of Health to the effect that the fumes wafted over the Hudson from the plants and factories on the Jersey side are not un-

seeking legislation that will put an end to the disagreeable and poleonous gases which are wafted into their apartments on the wings of a west wind. At various hearings held in the past by the State Commissioner of Health it has been shown that the fumes and gases caused nausea, headaches and other illnesses.

But despite all this, the professor of chemistry testified that the fumes are liberal and conservative views. In no wind—direction wind—velocity ... seeking legislation that will put an end

and vapors at times affect the nose and threat and cause coughing and are ofif not directly, the security of life and health of the residents of New York. I hereby certify that these conditions constitute a public auleance."

NEW YORK, April 17. WEST SIDER.

ADMIRAL SIMS'S DESCENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET: Your ditorial comment on Admiral Sime as Presidential timber was timely and in-Presidential timber was timely and in-for the purpose of training and educating them in political qualities which will on account of his Canadian birth, as enable them ultimately to practise selfyour article seemed to imply.

His parents, who belonged to old line families in central Pennsylvania, wer temporarily sofourning in Canada as superintendent of railway constru tion; but they soon after returned to Pennsylvania, and for many years his father was superintendent of the Huntportant coal carrying road.

The future Admiral was appointed to the Naval Academy from Huntingso tion's gift would be too high for him. HENRY W. SHORMAKER.

MCELHATTAN, Pa., April 17.

WHAT DOES "IT" MEAN? Disputation Inspired by the Cryptic Victory Loan Poster.

America at this juncture should fail the world, what would become of it?" This poster, purporting to boost the Victory Loan, has attracted my notice as it has yours. I do not wish to offer any theory, much as I love peanuts, as and failing the world, but my own neighborhood Council of Three is dis puting upon another phase of the poster Mulligan insists that the final word

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN

Cholmondeley says the "It" must refer to the world. My own fixed opinion is that "it" refers to the juncture-what would be ome of the juncture if America should

fail the world? ISIDOR MACDOUGALL. NEW YORK, April 17. The Sherman Act and Labor Combina-

tions in Restraint of Trade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At the laboring men seem to be able through their unions practically to control and actually to defy the authorities of this Government, it seems to me it is about time for the authorities in Washington either to extend the Sherman act to include labor or else make which they feel President Wilson has made to the bitter and violent spirit of the surface of the same of the surface of the surface. The pity and the surrender compete with Japanese marine engines run on the het but by system are largely in use on the flatwar have given way, so far as the great ing boats of Taiwan (Formosa). American firms handling metors might secure a footing their country.

Japanese marine engines run on the het but by system are largely in use on the flatwar have given way, so far as the great ing boats of Taiwan (Formosa). American firms handling metors might secure a footing to the pity and to a feeling of pity and to a firm handling metors with Japanese marine engines run on the het war have given way, so far as the great ing boats of Taiwan (Formosa). American firms handling metors with Japanese marine engines run on the het war have given way, so far as the great ing boats of Taiwan (Formosa). American firms handling metors with Japanese marine engines run on the het war have given way, so far as the great ing boats of Taiwan (Formosa). American firms handling metors with the surrender compete with Japanese marine engines run on the het war have given way, so far as the great ing boats of Taiwan (Formosa). American firms handling metors with the surrender competed with Japanese marine engines run on the het war have given way, so far as the great ing boats of Taiwan (Formosa).

OPPOSES COVENANT

Royal W. France Reports on Situation to Group of U. S. Senators.

LIBERALS DISAPPOINTED

Feel Wilson Has Abandoned His Early Position and Scrapped 14 Points.

soup cannot be held responsible for the informed them in positive terms that poor quality of the soup. Another reason has to be found. We must rememted the covernment the covernment.

British Labor Party. He gave in an interview the substance of the report he has made to the Senators.

is one of bitter disappointment. They had looked to President Wilson as a great liberal leader who would show the world a way out of the abyse of hatred and despair in which it finds itself. They considered the President's Fourteen Points a basis on which the world could be reunited and its wounds heated.

"They feel, however, that he has abandoned his position: that the Fourteen

teries on the Jersey side at the state of th ory, has degenerated into a scramble for the spoils, which will leave the world embittered and divided and ready for

movement. The League of Nations, in order to establish and maintain world peace, must be based on direct representation from Parliaments and not

trol of armaments, definitely declared to be a step toward national disarmament; for freedom of trade, and for carrying into effect an international labor charter. It should impose upon the signatory nations the responsibility of holding colonies and dependencies in wardship for the purpose of training and educating them in political qualities which will enable them ultimately to practise self-determination; and in accordance with the proposals in the Labour War Aims this provision should apply to all such colonies and not merely those lately under German control.

"On these points we regard the Lague of Nations covenant issued from Paris on February 15 as defective and unsatisfactory, and we are of opinion that the British representatives at the Peace Conference should be called upon to propose and support amendments which will alter the scheme in accordance with the above conditions, and so that the British representatives at the Peace Conference should be called upon to propose and support amendments which will alter the scheme in accordance with the above conditions, and so that the British representatives at the Peace Conference should be called upon to propose and support amendments which will alter the scheme in accordance with the above conditions, and so the world.

"Further, the joint committee is strongly convinced that the immediate and total abolition of conscription in all countries is an inseparable part of a successful league of nations. We consider that the gigantic military estimates recently presented to the House of Commons are conceived in the old spirit which brought about the war and have been discredited thereby; they are calculated to fasten compulsory military service on this country, and as a conservation of the services of the association.

been discredited thereby; they are calculated to fasten compulsory military service on this country, and as a consequence on other countries, as a permanent part of national policy. In our gment, therefore, the Governmen mates and to instruct its delegates at the Peace Conference to work for the total and universal abolition of compulsory military service."

Raising of Blockade Urged.

"On Sunday afternoon, March 30, I saw a great labor demonstration in Hyde Park, London, in favor of raising the blockade which prevents food from going into Germany. It was a most im-pressive spectacle. There was a gather-ing estimated by newspaper representa tives present to contain at least 100,000 workmen, led by bands and bearing ban ners on which were inscribed 'Raise the Blockade. We Don't Fight Babies,' and imilar inscriptions.

"The throng broke up into a great number of meetings, each addressed by different speakers, who deploted in mov-ing terms the suffering of the people, particularly the children, in Germany.

The speakers also denounced the falsification of the news in regard to Russia and demanded the withdrawal of allied troops from that country.

The speakers also denounced the falsification of the news in regard to Russia have been produced in the year and a half troops from that country.

which they feel President Wilson has motors used are of twenty horse-power.

which they feel President Wilson has made to the bitter and violent spirit of the reactionaries of England and France has filled them with the deepest disaptor to labor unions as well as corporations. Will you please comment on this and publish it at your convenience?

I remember well an article in The Sun several years ago stating very carefully that the laws against conspiracy would easily control the situation, but possibly the recent decision of the courts may have made void the conspiracy law.

R. T. S.

New York, April 11.

Which they feel President Wilson has made to the bitter and violent spirit of the reactionaries of England and France has filled them with the deepest disaptor has fill the world by the strength of the people and their sincere wish for a peace of justice and understanding he would never have yielded his position. Most of the persons with whom I talked expressed the feeling that great injury has been done to the world by the delay spirit materials were valued at \$88,728.

Hefore the war Germany enjoyed a considerable market in Handway would easily control the situation, but possibly the recent decision of the receiver methods employed were valued at \$10,768.494, and of men's the feeling that great injury has been done to the world by the delay spirit materials were valued at \$10,768.494, and of men's the feeling that great injury has been done to the world by the delay spirit materials were valued at \$10,768.494, and of men's the feeling that great injury has been done to the world by the delay spirit materials were valued at \$10,768.494, and of men's the feeling that great injury has been done to the world by the delay spirit materials were valued at \$10,768.494, and of men's the feeling that great injur

SAYS BRITISH LABOR | The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. Sun rises.....5:16 A M Sun sets.....7:27 P M
Moon rises.....11:00 P M The foregoing table has been corrected to the

For eastern New York, unsettled teday; to-morrow fair, warmer in west portion; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

winds.

For New Jersey, cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair and slightly warmer in interior; sentle to moderate shifting winds.

For northern New England, local rains to-day; to-morrow probably fair; sentle to moderate shifting winds.

For southern New England, unsettled to-day; to-morrow fair, somewhat warmer in eastern Massachusetts; moderate shifting winds.

For western New York, unsettled te-day; to-morrow fair and warmer,

The unofficial representative of a group of United States Senators who were anxious to know the attitude of Europe toward the League of Nations covenant, but were unable to go over themselves and find out, sent to them yesterday a report of a European trip from which he has just returned, and informed them in positive terms that British labor is overwhelmingly against the covenant.

Royal W. France, a lawyer of this city, is the man who makes the report. He is a brother of Senator Joseph I. France of Maryland. A large part of his stay abroad was passed in England, where he interviewed a number of leaders of the substantial states and was respect to the seasonal average, while to the westward except in the sorth Pacific States, including northern California. It is cooler in the lower lake region, the upper Ohio Valley and the South, with temperatures from \$ to 17 degrees below the seasonal average, while to the westward except in the north Pacific States, temperatures have risen considerably and are now much above the seasonal average in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. With the exception of local rains friday in northern New England and on Saturday in northern New England and on Saturday in the interior of the seath where he interviewed a number of leaders of liberal thought and obtained an official expression of the view of the British Labor Party. He gave in an interview the substance of the venue.

Observations at United States Weather De-resu stations taken at S P. M. yesterday, ser-enty-fifth meridian time: "It is not stating it too strongly," he said, "to say that the attitude of the liantic City, 56 43 Baltimore, 56 45 Blamarok, 62 25

Labor Party; with Arthur Henderson, secretary of the British Labor Party, and with many other persons, both of chemistry testified that the fumes are not unhealthful. Doubtless he does not know that back in 1915, after Governor Whitman had received a report on the matter from State Commissioner of Health Biggs, he directed Attorney-General Woodbury to begin an action on behalf of the State in the United States courts to restrain certain factories on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River from contaminating the atmosphere of the upper West Side of New York.

Dr. Biggs reported to the Governor that "since the smoke, gases, fumes and vapors at times affect in the United States in the United States in the United States of the care of the League of Nations of the State in the United States of the Covenant is of the opinion that it is defective in certain important particulars and requires to be amended to bring it into conformity with the proposals of the international working class movement. The League of Nations, in order to establish and majoritations, in order to establish and majoritations, in order to establish and majoritations, in order to establish and majoritations. LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

sentation from Parliaments and not merely from Governments, so as to secure and maintain its democratic character and prevent it being used as a butteess to executive authority; it should include all the nations of the world willing to join in creating it and accepting its obligations.

Some Provisions Needed.

"It should contain provisions for control of armaments, definitely declared to be a step toward national disarmament; for freedom of trade, and for carrying."

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PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT, MANHATTAN.

"The Balkan Peninsula and People by Dr. Raphael Constantian, East Side H. C. A., 168 East Eighty-sixth street. I justrated by stereopticon views. "Russia-Moscow," by Mrs. Emilie W. Blackman, Woodstock Library, 759 East 160th street. Illustrated by stereoption

TRADE BRIEFS.

The Mexican press state will soon are numbers of British colonists will soon are to and that they will settle The Mexican press states that large rive in Mexico, and that they Guanajuato.

The Argentine Government bacteriological laboratory is producing serums for lockjaw and diphtheria, and is reported to be backing a company that is manufac-turing "alumnio ferrice" for clarifying the city water. The product is reported to be made from raw materials found in that